

periences of white captives seem to be completely lost or forgotten. The book ends rather abruptly with the surrender of the last free Indian tribes of the Great Plains area, and with only a feeble recapitulation of its somewhat hazy thesis.

In format the work is neat, compact, attractively bound and printed, and pertinently illustrated, with two excellent maps. Only one typographical error was noted (p. 193). The bibliography, if perhaps a little pretentious for so small a volume, is at least adequate and helpful, as is the brief index.

To this reviewer, judging the work as a whole, it seemed to suggest a collection of extracts from the old-time, garrulous volumes of frontier folklore, of the type of J. H. Brown's *Indian Wars of Texas*, or J. P. Dunn's *Massacres of the Mountains*, dressed up in a modern, scientific style, and with its stories better authenticated if not much more interestingly told. But the avowal of such an impression need not be taken as a condemnation of the book, for it has some value as a convenient guide for other students of the subject.

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Green Flag Over Texas, A Story of the Last Years of Spain in Texas.

By JULIA KATHEYN GARRETT. (New York and Dallas: The Cordova Press, Incorporated, 1939. Pp. xv, 275. \$3.00.)

Dr. Garrett has written a new chapter in Texas history, based largely on manuscript materials from Mexico, Texas, the Library of Congress, and Bancroft Library. She has pieced together a complex story from the conflicting correspondence of rival factions. Names which would formerly flit like shadows across the pages of history have been replaced by personalities whose dreams, ambitions, and actions take on reality under the facile pen of the author.

The early revolutionary movement in Texas is given adequate and comprehensive treatment, considerable space being devoted to the trends and influences from Mexico and the United States with some consideration for the interests of England and France.

Texas, "Imperial Bulwark," threatened by Indians in the interior, filibusters on the frontier, and by republicans everywhere, was "vibrating with revolution." The first surge of revolution toward Texas was started by Hidalgo and ended by the treachery of Elizondo. But only weak bonds held the restless people of Texas to the royalists. The author has effectively shown the importance of propaganda in creating the royalist and revolutionary factions and how it was equally effective in creating dissension among the republicans.

The striking success of Gutiérrez was checked by the propaganda of the American faction, guided by William Shaler, who successfully undermined the victor and replaced him with the treacherous adventurer, José Álvarez de Toledo. Especially noteworthy is the account of Toledo and his connection with the American officials. The attitude of these officials seemed to range from interested acquiescence in Washington to enthusiastic support and active participation on the border. One should keep in mind that the Louisiana boundary had not yet been settled.

The royalists gained strength from the forceful leadership of Colonel Arredondo and the belated aid from the viceroy, previously withheld. The republicans were weakened by the rivalry of Gutiérrez and Toledo and the rift between the Mexicans and Anglo-Americans. Then "one ill-planned battle" destroyed the weak republic. With this event in 1813 the author closes her interesting account; but the story goes on and the rest of it needs now to be told.

The author writes with an individualistic style, and she portrays characters and events with colorful words and picturesque phrases and with a tendency towards the romantic. Her story is divided into forty-one short chapters. There are several pictorial maps, not listed, and there is an index. The footnotes are placed annoyingly at the end of the book instead of at the conventional place, and there are about a score of typographical errors.

Miss Garrett has, however, written a scholarly book and contributed valuable material to the story of Texas and the borderlands.

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Cádiz to Cathay: The Story of the Long Struggle for a Waterway Across the American Isthmus. By MILES P. DUVAL, JR. [Stanford Books in World Politics.] (Stanford University: Stanford University Press, 1940. Pp. xx, 554. \$5.00.)

This important book by a commander in the United States Navy is the most comprehensive study, chronologically, that has appeared in its field. It opens with the cruise of Columbus along the Central American coast in 1502 and concludes with the Hull-Alfaro Treaty of 1939; but most of the volume is devoted to events directly connected with the choice of the Panama Canal route.

The book is based upon extensive research, largely in printed special treatises and official sources, but also in manuscript materials, including the valuable collection of papers of Tomás Herrán in possession of Georgetown University.